Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. | Freedom of Thought and Opinion. | TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

From the Pittsburg Union.

HURRAH FOR BUCK AND BRECK.

BY R. M. M'LURE.

AIR—"*Carry Me back to Old Virginny.*"

Fling out, Fling out with song and shout,
Our banner to the breeze;
That same old flag—the stars and stripes
That floats o'er land and seas.
And write our standard bearers' names,
Upon each fleecy fold;
The brave, the just, the good and true,
Who ne'er were bought or sold.

CHORUS—

Hurrah! hurrah! for Buck and Breck,
We'll give them three cheers more;
And carry them up to the old White House
By fair Potomac's shore.

We know no North, we know no South,
We know no East or West,
But go for the whole United States—
The land we love the best.
Then down with the Abolition crew,
Who'd let the "Union slide;"
And rally around old Buck and Breck,
The noble, true, and tried!

Chorus—Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

The Keystone gives her noblest son,
And so does old Kentuck;
And the Fremont men turn pale with fear,
When they hear the shout for Buck!
For the gallant shout is ringing out,
From Maine to Georgia's strand;
Wherever there beats a freeman's heart,
For his whole—his native land!

Chorus—Hurrah, hurrah, &c.

AN HONEST ARGUMENT.

Freemen of Bedford County Read it with Care.

LUDWICK, WESTMORELAND, CO., PA. }
August 30, 1356. }

R. M. RIDDLE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I recognize and appreciate your courteous notice of the speech recently delivered by me in Pittsburgh. Its admitted fairness, the result of confidence and conviction, is a characteristic which it shares with numerous addresses by my Democratic brethren, who, for the temperate utterance of undoubted truths, have been assailed with a fury of invective novel in its intensity, and unknown in Pennsylvania politics until the recent attempt to subject our good old Commonwealth to subserviency to the vagaries of New England fanatics and the interests of New England speculators. Your impulses as a gentleman have constrained your columns to form an exception to the common course of the partizan press. I complain not, however, even of the vilest virtuperation, for slander, injures only the slanderer, and the freedom of the press concerns greater interests than touch the private sensibilities of any man.

You publicly put three questions, and direct me as to the manner of reply. Not being a candidate for any office and asking no man's vote or voice, I am not bound to answer; and certainly if I waive my privilege and respond to your interrogatories, I am the proper judge of the mode of doing so. But I waive this also, and agree to your strongly stated suggestion that they be answered, "plainly and fairly, not by elaboration or evasion, or by homilies on good breeding or metaphysical abstractions or wire drawn law pleadings." We shall then see "whether the results" (as you predict) "differ widely from those which seemed to follow," what you are pleased to term "specious speculations in regions too exalted for the practical subjects before the American people."

In my judgment whatever is incomprehensible in politics is false. The extent of popular intelligence is the limit of legitimate power, for the servant cannot be greater than his master, and those who administer the government are the servants of the people.

Your questions are:

1st. "Are you in favor of excluding Pennsylvania white men from Kansas by filling the Territory with slaveholders and slaves?"

To which I answer NO!

2d. "Do you deny the assertion in the Declaration of Independence that, 'all men are created free and equal?' If not, how can you interpose to extend further the subjection of one race to the enslavement by another?"

To which I answer NO!—I assent to the sentiment quoted, and also to the declaration in the same instrument, that 'governments derive their *just* powers from the consent of the governed.' I would not, therefore, '*interpose*' to extend over a State or Territory, of which I am not a citizen, any law whatever, but would leave the making of the entire domestic code to those who live under it.

3d. "Do you agree that 'the North should be subdued in the sense of Steven A. Douglas' insolent threat'?"

To which I answer NO! And I deny that Mr. Douglas used the language imputed to him.

Having thus categorically replied to all your enquiries, allow me to observe,—

1st. That I am not in favor of excluding Pennsylvanians from Kansas, because, as citizens of the Republic, they have the right to go where they choose and do what they please, except so far as restrained by law. The Constitution provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and this absolute equality among the people of the Union compels us to recognize the same right of emigration and settlement by those in the South as those in the North. We hold by a common title, and if we deny the right of the South we admit the invalidity of our own claim. That a man is a slaveholder, does not affect his character as a citizen, and as it is in his character of a citizen that he may perform any act which we can perform, he may, like ourselves, choose his home in any State or Territory. He must submit to the local law, whatever it may be, for when he selects his abode he must be assumed to accept all the consequences of the act. A slaveholder entering any State or Territory may bring his slaves with him—whether they will remain subject to his service depends on the law to which he thus voluntarily subjects himself. This is the risk which he must incur.—But it is a hazard confined to the action of the people of the community into which he thus enters, and does not extend beyond. It is a submission to the sovereignty of the people which is not confined to any one subject, but extends to all matters of legislation.

A New Yorker, at home, may lawfully pass one dollar bank notes. We cannot prevent his coming into Pennsylvania, but we can forbid his putting these bank notes into circulation, and any organized attempt in New York to subvert our laws in this particular, or to limit their application would be repelled and resented as an insult to this commonwealth. If a man comes into Pennsylvania his right of property are dependent on Pennsylvania law, except under the special restraints of the Federal Constitution. If his own notions, wishes, or interests could make the law, we should have either the despotism of dictation of a single man, or the anarchy of rules as various and discordant as the men who make them. Do not these principles apply everywhere?—would not these fatal consequences follow, from like causes, anywhere? Suppose the inhabitants of Kansas were unanimous in favor of the exclusion of slaves, would it not be monstrous for one immigrant to assume that he could take slaves there and keep them in defiance of the lawfully expressed will of the rest. It would be monstrous, *only*, because in derogation of the rule that the majority govern, for the *extent* of the majority does not determine the application of the doctrine. If, on the other hand, a majority of the people declare by law, that this or any other species of property shall be recognized and protected, can it be maintained that a minority can at once annul the will of the majority and destroy the rights of property by limiting according to their views the application of the term?

These principles were settled long ago, when the blood of the Revolution baptized every American into the family of freemen. The sword of our soldiers crowned the people with the supreme sovereignty. The chief argument for the Revolution was the omnipotence of the public voice, and by consequence the right of the people to make the laws under which they live. Can those who say that Congress may make laws for Kansas, deny the power of the English Parliament of 1776 to make laws for the Colonies? Where would those who seek to force laws on the Territories against their will, have been found if they had lived in the days of the Revolution and been called on to resist laws forced on the Colonies against their will? Would they have refused or obeyed this British tyrant's call? Would they have been patriot whigs or tory traitors?

This sovereignty, in which each citizen shares, is a personal right older than the Constitution and higher than the law; which he carries about with him wherever he goes within the broad bounds of our glorious Republic; which is not lost by passing from one State to another nor limited by territorial lines. It is our most precious birthright—will be the richest heritage of our children—shall we abandon it to the bidding of a desperate band of disorganizers, or swear never to surrender it but with life itself?

Either popular sovereignty is true and safe, or it is false and dangerous. The whole structure of our government assumes the former, and he who denies it is no Republican—he who asserts by force is a traitor. Why is it not to be applied as well in Territories as in States?

To say that the Missouri Compromise has destroyed this right is to assume that Congress may after the radical relations which connect the citizen with the State, and that one Congress may divest at their pleasure the constitutional powers of all surrounding Representatives of the people. There is no such grant of power in the Constitution, and what is not found there and is not necessary, does not exist, because, by the terms of that instrument, the powers not delegated are reserved. To assume that an act cannot be repealed is to limit each succeeding Congress at the pleasure of all preceding Congresses, and thus gradually to diminish the legislative power until finally present popular will would be wholly controlled by the sentiments of former generations. All laws are compromises, but the great compromise is the agreement to submit to the will of the majority. This is the only irrepealable law, for it is the human recognition of God's truth of man's equality—in organized Government equality before the law.

If Congress may interfere to exclude slavery they may with equal warrant interfere to introduce it. And thus in either way, destroy political liberty by destroying popular sovereignty. If so we have a new species of slavery introduced—the political slavery of the white man and a new master created—the Congress of the Union.

To assume that unlimited control over inhabitants of Territories is conferred by the clause, "Congress shall have power to *dispose* of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other *property* belonging to the United States," is to confound the distinction between persons and things, and convert citizens into chattels to be "*disposed of*" at the pleasure of the Federal Government. Horrible distortion of language—miserable necessity of subterfuge—which seeks by subjecting those of our own flesh and blood to worse than Egyptian bondage, to assert for the degraded creatures of a servile race an equality, impracticable, because forbidden by nature's eternal decree. As plenary power of legislation is granted *only* in regard to the seat of government, it is virtually withheld elsewhere. The Constitution is reconcilable in its several parts, and each of these with the great motive and chief object of its formation.

It is true that Congress may interfere to secure this right where an attempt is made to violate it, for a Republican form of government is guaranteed by the Constitution to all the people of the Union. This is not in derogation but in support of popular sovereignty, which is the principle which brings Republics into being.—And as Congress must judge on application for recognition as a State, of the freedom and fairness of the exercise of the popular will, they may legitimately use the necessary means to secure this independence of action. It is in both aspects the power to preserve, not the right to destroy, this principle of Freedom.

2. To your second question I have also answered NO. In the fair sense intended by Mr. Jefferson I agree that all men are "born equal." That is to say, each citizen of the State may justly claim to be, in his political character, equal to all his fellow citizens. It cannot be pretended but that both Nature and Fortune unite in creating beings as various, in all the accidents of humanity, as their own numbers. If of that race of man which formed the State, they must be recognized by the State of which they are citizens, without regard to those inequalities. But such recognition depends on, and is to be controlled by, the object for which the State exists. By common consent and general necessity large classes are excluded from direct political action. It is with consistency therefore, that many of those who favor the extension of the elective franchise to negroes advocate also its extension to women. Certainly no argument can be presented in favor of the former which has not increased force applied to the latter. The answer to all these visionary projects is, that social order, without which there is universal anarchy, demands a rule for the practical application of abstract principle, and this rule can be found only in the will of the body of the nation.

Such was the view held by our fathers who declare in the preamble of the Constitution, "We establish it to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our *posterity*. Not to the negro, nor to his blood, but to the white race, which alone created the Constitution and can alone control its action."

You ask, would "you interfere to extend further the subjugation of one race to another?" no! I would leave all this, as a political question, to the several States, and as a moral question to the disposal of a higher than any mortal power; content to perform my duty as a man by respecting the rights of others, my duty as a citizen by obeying the laws, always observing that Christian charity which "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

3. In reply to your other question I say that neither the North nor the South can be subdued, so long as they are in the right. The rock of refuge for weakness—sure shield against superior force—is the Constitution. The charge that Mr. Douglas ever used the language imputed to him by ferocious fanatics, is cumulative proof of the madness of those whose moral sense and political creed is bounded by the one indefinite idea of the excellence of the negro race.

The abstract question of negro slavery is one on which there may be a fair difference of opinion, but the founders of our freedom unanimously united in declaring that, as a political measure, it belonged exclusively to the several sovereign States; and the framers of the Constitution, with Washington, himself a slaveholder, at their head, expressly provided not only for the exercise of entire control of the subject by the States, but even extended into non-slaveholding States the rights of owners of slaves for purposes of reclamation of fugitives.

By the example of our fathers, and the sacred compact into which they entered, we are bound by every consideration of reverence for the past and hope for the future.

What modern man dare proclaim himself purer than Washington, wiser than Franklin, more patriotic than Henry? The great conservative doctrines which they taught should be indelibly engraven on our hearts. It is the glory of Pennsylvania that, calm in conscious strength and rectitude of purpose, she stands immovable as her own mountains, between those in the North who are preverted by fanaticism, and those in the South who are inflamed by prejudice. Devoted to the common interests of our common country and ready to put down, with a quick will and a strong arm, all that may assail the integrity of the Union, which is the palladium of our freedom, or weaken the bonds which bind us together as a band of brothers, which alone makes us an example to the nations of the earth.

The price of political freedom is the sacrifice of private predilection for the general good.—On this basis—by conciliation, concession, and compromise—our constitution was constructed: and it can be preserved only by the perpetual practice of these cardinal republican virtues.—No delusive phantom of impracticable perfection should divert us from the plain path pointed out by those wise and virtuous men in whose footsteps we may safely tread.

Resolved to transmit to our children the blessings which ourselves enjoy, we should discard temptation to infidelity, and disown the temper who would, under any pretence however specious, seduce us from our duty to the great Republic, of which we are citizens, equal in our obligations as in our rights.

The chief reply to all allegations of the dangers which now threaten the Union is, that the South is too weak for resistance to the will of the North. Is this the answer of a brother to a brother? Is it the answer of an honest man? Is it not on the contrary the proclamation of the tyrant's law? Is this what the Union has come to?

No, it is not, for the North will never sustain the assumptions of those who insolently assume to speak in her name the language of treason. In every state of the confederacy a powerful party still stands by the Confederacy a powerful party still stands by the Constitution, and, discarding sectional distinctions, upholds the rights of each State to perfect internal independence and absolute external equality. This is the true conservative attraction which holds together the political system and keeps the stars of the Union within their spheres, all revolving round a common centre, without confusion or danger—a harmonious whole. The American people will visit with signal vengeance those who may diminish, by one ray from one star, the light of Liberty which streaming from this Western Continent penetrates the darkness of despotism and kindles hope in the heart of humanity throughout the world.

I write hastily and briefly for I cannot command my time and must not further intrude on your space. I will therefore pursue these subjects at a meeting in Wilkins Hall on Tuesday evening next, which you are invited to attend. Doubtless the Democratic citizens of Allegheny county will be glad to see you there. For myself I assure you of a cordial welcome, a fair hearing of any reply you may see fit to make and a respectful rejoinder by

Your obedient servant,
WILL. A. STOKES.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FREMONT AND HIS RELIGION.

INTERVIEW WITH COL. FREMONT.—We give elsewhere in to-day's Commercial, an interesting account of an interview with Col. Fremont on the subject of his alleged Papal tendencies, by a gentleman well known as a wholesale stationer in this city, and a resident at Factoryville, Staten Island. No one who knows the narrator will question the entire veracity and moderation of his statement. We have been for some time cognizant of all the circumstances of the interview, and of the causes also that led to it. But as they were mentioned to us without any permission to publish, we have not felt at liberty to make them the subject of editorial comment. The gentleman himself very properly stated them publicly on Saturday night, as will be seen by our report of a spontaneous Fillmore meeting on the Island, and we need not therefore impose any further restraint upon ourselves respecting them. Had the whole story been told—all the antecedents of the actual interview—it would have been decidedly amusing, revealing how closely every access to the distinguished Republican candidate is carefully and jealously watched by the "friends" who seem to have been appointed his custodians.

Readers of the Commercial will bear us witness that, with the exception of one very slight allusion to the subject—and even that studiously avoided any expression of our own belief in the premises—the religious creed of Colonel Fremont has not in any way been referred to in our columns. We have no relish for, we have indeed a strong aversion to, personalities of any kind, and especially of *that* kind, in political warfare; and to the latest time that the Commercial pays its daily visits to its readers, we trust it will preserve this rule of propriety and courtesy. We have more than once said, and now repeat, that we find no warrant in the constitution of the United States, or in the genius of American institutions, for excluding a citizen from any public office on the ground of his religious faith, any more than therein is found any exclusive right to public office, grounded upon religious creed. The constitution knows no distinction of this kind.

The following is the statement to which the Commercial refers:

Mr. B. F. Cook made some interesting and important statements respecting an interview he had with Col. Fremont on the subject of his alleged Romanism. It was in substance this: Some friends having desired to enlist the speaker in the cause of so called Republicanism, he expressed a desire to have all doubts removed on this mooted question, but said that nothing short of an assurance from Col. Fremont's own lips would satisfy him. An interview was arranged for. The object of the visit being understood by the Colonel, he avowed himself ready to answer any questions proposed. Mr. Cook proposed the following and received to each the answer annexed: "Were you married by a Roman Catholic priest?" *I "was,"* the Colonel's lip quivering as he spoke. "Did you at the time believe in, or profess to believe in, the Roman Catholic religion?" "*I did not.*" "Have you before or since, or at any time, professed the Catholic religion?" "*I have not.*" Here Mr. Cook bowed, to signify that he had no more questions to ask. Col. Fremont then volunteered some remarks to the following effect: that while in California he attended no church, and that he occupied his Sundays in reading and writing, and in attending to such matters of business as he thought of importance. Mr. Fremont further said: "I am frequently interrogated by all parties on this subject. I presume the delegation now waiting for me up stairs wish to interrogate me on this point.—When they do, I shall put the most favorable construction on the matter that I can. I wish to offend none, but to secure the votes of all.—Only this very morning I have a letter from Maine, saying that unless I make a personal denial of Romanism, and that I am or have been a Roman Catholic, that State will be lost to the Republicans; and another letter from Indiana, telling me that if I will authorize my friends there to say I am a Roman Catholic, they can secure for me a large German and Irish vote. I have to frame my replies so as to secure the votes of all. There is now a deputation waiting for me, whose errand, I doubt not, is the same. It is best to say as little about this matter as possible, and we must manage the thing as well as we can, so as to get the votes of both sides." Here the interview terminated. Mr. Cook's statement was listened to with profound interest; and after heartily cheering for the American candidate, and a very cordial vote of thanks to Col. Barrett for his courtesy, the meeting separated a little before ten o'clock, but would gladly have remained an hour longer, had there not been a scarcity of speakers. Several ladies from the surrounding residences were present and evinced a lively interest in the proceedings.

Upon this statement the Commercial comments:

If the interview with him elsewhere spoken of to have been the only occasion on which he had been interrogated, and that interview had been closed immediately after the answer to the third question, we should have reached a different conclusion. We should then have been compelled, in all courtesy, to accept Col. Fremont's point blank denial of his Romanism as conclusive upon that point, and should have placed it upon record a thousand fold more gladly than we do the conclusion which his subsequent remarks to his catechist, and the unsatisfactory results of other interrogatories, have forced upon our minds. This is not a pleasant train of remark to pursue, and we deeply regret that there is occasion for it. But we ask any fair and candid man what value can be attached, under all the circumstances of the case, to the seemingly direct and unequivocal answers to Mr. Cook's equally direct and pointed inquires? When the interrogator appeared satisfied with the answers, and even, as we understand, expressed himself so, (as who would not that was not himself incapable of duplicity?) and seemed to have been converted into a political friend and ally, then Col. Fremont deliberately avowed that his allegation of Romanism had been his principal difficulty, *and that his policy was to give such answers to the querists respectively as would secure the votes of all.*

No wonder if the gentleman to whom this revelation was made, from that moment felt that the answers which he had supposed had been given to him in good faith were of no value whatever: that the motive which prompted them had been unwittingly betrayed; that their design was to obtain the votes of the interrogator and the Protestants he represented; and that the deputation then waiting for an interview might, if Romanists, receive answers just the reverse, so that their votes also might be obtained. "I have to frame my replies so as to get the votes of both." "We must say as little about the matter as possible, and manage the thing the best way we can, so as to secure the votes of both sides." That Col. Fremont and his advisers have thus "managed the matter," we think is capable of demonstration; and if it be demonstrated, we respectfully submit that "both sides" must feel that the Republican candidate for the Presidency has no claim upon the support of either.

We repeat, however, that a man's religious creed, or his being without a creed, is no constitutional disqualification for office. But his fellow-citizens have an undoubted right, when he solicits their suffrages, courteously to ask for information respecting his views upon questions which enter largely into the popular view of a man's qualifications for office, and to receive unequivocal and consistent replies; especially when the office involves such an immense power of patronage and other means of influencing the masses of the people as does the Presidency of these United States.

Horrible Barbarity.

Remarkable Heroism of a Boy Seven Years of Age.

Under this heading the San Francisco True Californian, of June 14th, has the following narrative:

The United States sloop-of-war Decatur, which arrived in this port yesterday, has bro't intelligence of one of the most inhuman attrocities that can be found in the annals of Indian warfare. On the morning of the 8th of October, 1855, while Mr. Harvey H. Jones, a settler on the White River, in Washingtou Territory, was lying sick in his bed, a party of Indians commenced firing on his house, and killed Mr. Jones at the first volley, Mrs. Jones, who was eating breakfast at the time of the assault, immediately returned the fire of the Indians with a navy revolver, and after having succeeded in wounding one of them in the foot, was shot in the side, and thereby disabled from making any further resistance. Immediately on her ceasing to fire upon them, the Indians approached and set fire to the house.

At this juncture, a lad named John J. King, who was a child of Mrs. Jones by a former marriage, and but seven years of age, inquired of his mother what he should do. She directed him to take his brother and sister—the former two, and the latter four years old—and endeavor to find shelter in the house of a Mr. Thomas, who resided two miles distant. The little fellow complied with the request of his mother, taking the infant on his back and his sister by the hand, and although an Indian exploded four caps in endeavoring to shoot him, and was only prevented from further efforts by a popular superstition of his tribe, succeeded in reaching his destination, only to be disappointed by finding that Mr. Thomas had fled with his family, and was no where to be found.

The brave boy then continued his way down the river for another mile, when he was met by a friendly Indian, who took the children in his canoe; covering the two younger with his blankets, proceeded to Seattle, where they arrived next day, and was received on board the Decatur, which brought them to this place. After the escape of the children, the Indians dragged Mrs. Jones from the house by the hair, and killed her by the blow of an axe on the temple. The body of Mr. Jones was consumed with the house. This statement has been furnished us by Mr. John Smail, a brother of Mrs. Jones. The children were treated with the greatest kindness by Captain Gansevoort, Lieuts. Morris and Drake, and the officers and crew of the Decatur. By this early misfortune these children are left entirely destitute, and but for the friendship of their uncle, would be thrown upon the charity of the world for protection.

BEDFORD CO. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Agreeably to the call of the Superintendent, a meeting of Teachers was held in the basement of the Lutheran Church on Monday the 1st Sept. inst.

The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. James Allison, of Napier, President, and Mr. T. R. Vickroy, Secretary. Mr. Gettys stated the object of the meeting, read quite an interesting address, and concluded by making some neat, appropriate and practical remarks, which were received with favor. Among other things he remarked that it is as important for a teacher to have the "Pennsylvania School Journal," or some work on education, as it is for the Divine to have the Bible.

On motion the Secretary read the Constitution, which was drafted at a meeting held here in April, 1854, together with the bye-laws, which were adopted.

The following persons signed their names to the Constitution as members of the Association:

Rev. John H. Pollock, T. R. Gettys, T. R. Vickroy, Rev. H. Heckerman, Thomas C. Schooley, Jas. Allison, Samuel Longenecker, William A. Clark, Thomas Allison, James S. Tussey, D. D. Eshelman, Amos Edwards, Henry B. Mock, S. B. Replogle, G. Sigafoos.

On motion, Messrs. Gettys, Sigafoos, Schooley, Longenecker, and James Allison were appointed a committee to present the names of persons to fill the several offices of the Association during the ensuing year, which committee reported Rev. H. Heckerman President; Rev. N. E. Gilds, Vice President; John Mower, Esq., Treasurer; J. S. Tussey, Secretary, and said gentlemen were unanimously elected to said offices.

On motion of Geo. Sigafoos, T. R. Gettys and Samuel Longenecker were appointed a committee to report the names of five persons to compose a "business committee" for the ensuing year, who reported the names of Messrs. Schooley, Sigafoos, James Allison, Barton, and Tomlinson, and the gentlemen named were unanimously elected said committee.

On motion of Mr. Gettys Mr. Vickroy and James Allison were appointed to prepare the exercises of the second day.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The President being absent, the Chair was again occupied by Mr. Allison. The Teachers present proceeded in a plain, familiar, but interesting way, to give their views and experience on the subject of teaching the several primary branches of common school education.

Mr. Sigafoos then explained his method of teaching the alphabet. Mr. Pollock did the same upon the inflections of the voice.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the request of the County Superintendent, Rev. John Pollock, principal of the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary at Rainsburg, delivered an address on the subject of education. He gave his experience first in the common school, then in those of a higher grade. His remarks on *school*-government, the influence of *self*-government, the importance of regular system, love, and respect gained by politeness, good humor, kindness, &c. were very appropriate. He was listened to with much attention, and no doubt those who heard him were much benefitted by his able lecture.

Reading was then taken up in which all freely participated. Several remarks on this important branch of education were made by Messrs. Pollock, Gettys and Sigafoos. An interesting address was then delivered by Mr. Sigafoos on the subject of schools and the common school master. He pointed out very clearly that the teacher should be the life and the soul of the school. That the teacher is dealing with youthful and pliable materials; that he can give shape and form to the youthful mind, that will be indelibly impressed during life. How important then, that the right kind of impress be made at the right time and in the right way. He concluded by requesting teachers to use their influence to correct pupils the pernicious habit of using tobacco.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Rev. Mr. Heckerman presiding. After some appropriate remarks he addressed the Throne of Grace in prayer. The minutes were then read and adopted. Business committee reported the following subjects: Classification of schools, school government, Penmanship, Fundamental rules of Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar.

Rev. Mr. Heckerman made some very interesting remarks on the importance of teaching Grammar *understandingly* instead of reciting and repeating parrot-like, the various rules and exercises laid down in the school books. Mr. Tussey made some remarks which were interesting, beneficial, and instructive.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The subject of fractions was taken up by Mr. Sigafoos, who occupied the black-board, and, for half an hour, gave evidence that he is fully competent to instruct in that very useful branch of education.

On motion the following resolutions wele adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon the friends of education throughout the county of Bedford to unite with us in our endeavors to elevate the standard of teachers, and the condition of our common schools.

Resolved, That we recommend to all the Teachers of the county to subscribe to the "Pennsylvania School Journal."

Resolved, That the reading the Scriptures, without comment, and singing, ought to be introduced into all the schools of the county.

Resolved, That this Institute recommends that the Teachers in the different Districts form themselves into auxiliary associations for their own common improvement.

Resolved, That our next meeting be held in St. Clairsville on Monday the 10th day of November next, and continue at least three days.

Look on this Picture:

Ex-President Van Buren and sons support Buchanan.

Ex-President Harrison's son supports Fillmore or Buchanan.

Ex-President Tyler and sons support Buchanan.

Ex-President Fillmore opposes Fremont.
President Pierce supports Buchanan.
John C. Calhoun's sons support Buchanan.
Daniel Webster's sons support Buchanan.
Henry Clay's sons support Buchanan.
Commodore Stewart (Old Ironsides) supports Buchanan.
Commodore Perry support Buchanan.
Commodore Stockton opposes Fremont.
General Cadwalader supports Buchanan.
General Scott opposes Fremont.
Colonel Benton supports Buchanan.

Now on This:

William H. Seward supports Fremont.
Horace Greely supports Fremont.
Henry Ward Beecher supports Fremont.
Frederick Douglas supports Fremont.
Thurlow Weed supports Fremont.
Thaddeus Stevens supports Fremont.
Stump Preacher Tyng supports Fremont.
And all the Abolition and Disunion crew.

Letter from Rufus Choate.

The following letter from Rufus Choate was received by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements at the mass meeting of the Democracy at Concord on Friday last:

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—I ought to have thanked you for your letter and invitation before this time, but numerous engagements have hindered me.

It will not be practicable for me to attend the meeting, yet I cannot refrain from saying that, in so much of your creed, and in so much of your organized efforts as are directed to resist and scatter this combination of States against States—a new danger, and more to be dreaded than half a world against us in arms—in this portion of your creed, and this exertion of your energies, I sympathise with you with my whole heart and reason.

I am your obedient servant,

RUFUS CHOATE.

How will New York Vote?

The New York *Day Book*, in noticing the bloviations of the Disunion press, as to the vote of the Empire State makes the following prediction:

"Now we put on record in the face of all these boastings, the following prediction. Cut it out reader, and put it in your wallet, that in this State,

Buchanan will poll	226,000 votes
Fillmore	150,000 "
Fremont	140,000 "

We predict, further, that Buchanan will carry all the Southern States, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Michigan, Iowa and Illinois. Post this up, and see next November how near we are right.

The Old Line Whigs and the Democracy unifying Hand in Hand at the Home of James Buchanan.

Last evening we learned the highly gratifying intelligence, that at the County Convention of the friends of the Union and the Constitution, held in Lancaster yesterday, a most excellent County Ticket was formed. For Congress, that talented and distinguished Old Line National Whig, Hon. ISAAC E. HEISTER, who formerly represented the Whigs of that County in the House of Representatives, but who was stricken down two years ago by the machinations of THADDEUS STEVENS, because of the nationality of his sentiments, and because, like RUFUS CHOATE, he would march under no flag, and follow no party that did not keep step to the music of the Union. And of the fifteen names upon the ticket, six are Old Line Whigs, but all, of course, warm friends of JAMES BUCHANAN. We rejoice most heartily over this union of the friends of the Union, and trust that on the second Tuesday of October, we shall have the proud satisfaction of seeing Lancaster County occupying the political position which the true interests of her citizens imperatively urge them to assume.—*Pennsylvanian, Sept.* 13.

Figures do not Lie.

The Fremonters and negro worshippers are just now very jubilant over their recent successes in Maine, a State which the Democracy have not claimed as certain for their cause in this campaign. Suppose they get Maine, which has but eight electoral votes,—have we not secured Kentucky, with her twelve electoral votes—thus showing a gain of four for the Democracy upon the vote of 1852 when Gen. PIERCE carried *twenty-seven* of the *thirty-one* States of the Union? Thus stands the fact in our political arithmetic. Let those who have shouted themselves hoarse over the result in Maine, controvert it if they can.

Withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan.

It is stated that Mr. Breckinridge really made a proposition to Mr. Buchanan at the Wheatlands, yesterday, on the subject of his withdrawal. The plan is to get Mr. Donelson also to withdraw, and unite the Democratic and the American tickets in the persons of Fillmore and Breckinridge. Such a ticket, Mr. Breckinridge thinks, will be likely to succeed against Fremont and Dayton. What is to be done about the two platforms, does not appear. Nor have we learned what response Mr. Buchanan made to the proposition.

We copy the above paragraph from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of last evening. The editor of that paper is a member of the Christian Church, and day after to-morrow will once more bend his knee at the altar of God, with the profound self-conviction that in publishing this paragraph he forged and uttered a deliberate, unqualified, wholesale lie. It will be seen that it is a clear and straight-out statement, which renders the guilt of the knave who fabricated it all the more damning. The oath of poor Uncle Tony, which broke from him in regard to the dying soldier, was, we are told, wiped out by the tear of the angel who recorded it, but a LIE like this, so COLD-BLOODED and MALIGNANT, will stick to the vile HYPOCRITE who made it to the last day of his life.—*Pennsylvanian, Sept.* 12.

What Does it Mean?—The Know Nothing Council, which met at Lancaster on Tuesday, virtually refused to endorse the nomination of FILLMORE and DONELSON. A motion was made to that effect, pending which the Council adjourned.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

☞As was expected, the Abolitionists carried the State of Maine at the late election; but this does not settle the question for the Presidential election by any means. The Washington Union very justly says:—"It should be borne in mind that the Democracy of Maine entered into the canvass which has just closed, under many disadvantages. They were largely in the minority. The Black-Republican candidate for Governor was known to the whole State as a long-tried leader of the Democratic party. His abandonment of principles with which he had been prominently identified for a period of twenty years was recent, and under such artfully-prepared circumstances as led many unsuspicious persons to believe that he was still in full communion with a party which had lavished upon him its highest honors. We have not the slightest doubt that hundreds, may be thousands, of Democrats in the State of Maine were humbugged and deceived into the support of HAMLIN, who could not under any circumstances, be induced to vote for Mr. FREMONT."

Daily Advertiser, a FREMONT paper, acknowledged this fact in an article published just before the election took place, from which we make an extract:—

"It will be scarcely safe to draw any inferences as to the probable result of the Presidential elections in Maine or elsewhere, from the issue of the election in that State of next Monday, because it is well known that the local politics of Maine are complicated and embarrassed by issues and by jealousies which will not enter into the Presidential canvass."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Sept. 19, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!

"The Union of lakes—the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever;
The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever!"

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Electors at Large.

Charles R. Buckalew. Wilson M'Candless.

District Electors.

George W. Nebinger.	Abraham Edinger.
Pierce Butler.	Reuben Wilber,
Edward Wartman.	George A. Crawford.
Wm. H. Witte.	James Black.
John McNair.	Henry J. Stahle.
John H. Brinton.	John D. Roddy.
David Laury.	Jacob Turney.
Charles Kessler.	J. A. J. Buchanan.
James Patterson.	William Wilkins.
Isaac Slenker.	James G. Campbell.
Francis W. Hughes.	Thomas Cunningham.
Thomas Osterhout.	John Keatley.

Vincent Phelps.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, JR.

Surveyor General,

COL. JOHN ROWE, (of Franklin county.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Congress—WILSON REILLY.
Assembly—Col. WM. C. REAMER.
" Capt. G. NELSON SMITH.
District Attorney—G. H. SPANG.
County Surveyor—SAML. KETTERMAN.
Associate Judge—A. J. SNIVELY.
Commissioner—H. J. BRUNER, (3 years.)
" CADWALADER EVANS, (1 yr.)
Poor Director—GEORGE ELDER.
Auditor—HENRY B. MOCK, (3 years.)
" THOS. W. HORTON, (2 years.)
Coroner—JOHN HARSHBARGER.

Henry Clay on Disunion.

Henry Clay had freely, on many occasions, denounced the schemes of Abolitionism and of a Sectional party. He said in 1839—

"Abolitionism should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man against the inhabitants of the slave states. Union on one side will beget union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. Virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain," * * * * * *

"One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will soon be followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

WHITE LABORERS LOOK HERE!

☞HENRY CLAY in a letter to Mr. Colton, dated Sept. 2, 1813, thus warns the white Laboring man of the dangers of Abolitionism: Mr. C. said:

"But the great aim and object of your tract should be to arouse the LABORING CLASSES in the Free States against Abolition. Depict the consequences to them of immediate abolition. The slaves being free would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would enter into competition with the free laborer, with the American, the Irish, the German; reduce his wages; be confounded with him; and affect his moral and social standing. And as the ultras go for both Abolition and Amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and the laboring black woman, and to reduce the laboring man to the despised and degraded condition of the Black man. HENRY CLAY."

The Philadelphia News, a FILMORE paper, of Sept. 10, publishes the Letter from which the above startling extract is taken, and says:—At this moment, when some of our best citizens who have been Whigs, are denounced because they will not join the Black Republican ranks, this letter from Henry Clay is most apposite. It points out briefly and clearly the baneful tendencies of Black Republicanism, its cruelty, its ingratitude, its falsehood, its hostility to the Constitution, its hostility to LABOR. And what would be the feelings of Henry Clay, if he were now living, and saw Black Republicanism making an open issue against the Union? Indeed he prophecies the present fearful state of things when he calls upon Mr. Colton to show that the agitation in the free States "will first destroy all harmony, and finally lead to dissolution!"

NOW LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE!

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, who is the acknowledged head of the FREMONT party, says:

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South; when the BLACK man, armed with BRITISH bayonets, and led on by BRITISH officers, shall assert his Freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of the INCENDIARY shall light up the towns of the South, and blot out the last vestige of Slavery; and though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet will I hail it as the dawn of a political millennium."

Ansom Burlingame, now travelling the country making Fremont speeches, says;

"The times demand that we must have an anti-slavery Constitution, an Anti-Slavery Bible, and an Anti-Slavery GOD."

Seward, Wade, Banks, Spalding, Webb, Greely, Garrison, Sumner, Erastus Hopkins, Addison, Foster, Beecher, Remond, Brewster, Emerson, Ross, Garrison, Wilson, Horace Mann, Philips, and all the other prominent Fremont leaders employ similar language to the above, which we omit for want of room.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, the organ of Gov. Pollock, (edited by Col. M'CLURE,) of Sept. 11, contains the following savage sentiment in a letter from Wooster, dated August 29, giving an account of a Fremont meeting held in that place:

"Two CAMPAIGN companies of ferocious looking fellows, styling themselves "Buck Hunters" and "Rocky Mountain Rangers," paraded the ground. The latter (these two companies) were dressed in hunting shirts, after the fashion of pioneers, carried *Rifles, and had Murderous looking KNIVES in their Belts.*"

The same paper, same date, says editorially:

"The South would not and DARE NOT dissolve the Union if the North in its majesty should elect *Fred. Douglas (a NEGRO!!!) President.*"

☞ And these are the men and these the principles which Fr. Jordan & Co. are so anxious to form a union with for the sake of the spoils. Honest Filmore men of Bedford county, what say you to such a union—and more especially as Mr. Filmore has assured you that the election of Fremont would result *in a Dissolution of the Union!*

☞STATE FAIR.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the State Agricultural Society in another column. The Fair will be held this year at Pittsburg, commencing September 30th, and continue three days. Extensive preperations are being made to accommodate the exhibitors, and every thing promises this to be one of the largest and most interesting Fairs ever held in the State.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The Democrats of Londonderry meet at Palo Alto, on Saturday, 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Democrats of Bedford Township will meet at Barley's School House in said township, on Saturday, Sept. 27, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Democrats of St. Clair and Napier will meet at the house of Mr. JOSEPH MOORE, near the Township line, about 7 miles from Schellsburg, on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Democrats of Liberty Township will meet at Stonerstown on Monday, October 6.

The Democrats of Middle and South Woodberry will meet at the house of Wm. Fluck, Esq. on Tuesday October 7.

Able Speakers will be present at all the meetings.

The Methodist Church.

☞FR. JORDAN & Co. deliberately declare in their last issue that the Democrats met on Thursday evening of Court to "*abuse* the *Methodists*." Now, the Methodist Church was not named, either directly or indirectly, and those engaged in the deliberations of that meeting would as soon have thought of abusing their *wives* as abusing the Methodist or any other Church. So shameful a falsehood as this we have seldom seen in print, and every honorable man in that immense meeting will not fail to proclaim the fact.

But would not these advocates of "free speech, free negroes, and Fremont," be a pretty party to take the Methodist Church into their keeping? About two years since Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, one of the purest and most distinguished ministers of the Baltimore Conference, considering himself entitled to the "freedom of speech," at least so far as the interests of true *religion* were concerned, wrote a letter deprecating the interference of the clergy in the Legislation of the country, which will stand as a monument to his worth and eminent ability until time is no more! In that letter, he predicted what has already come to pass in Kansas and elsewhere, growing out of the incendiary petitions to Congress of the "three thousand" New England Abolition Clergymen, who demanded the abolition of Slavery or Civil War! Mr. C. discarded every thing like *politics* from his letter in express terms and only pointed out the enormity of an associated clergy seeking to control the action of Congress in violation of the spirit of both the Bible and the Constitution. How was this great letter and this great man then treated by Mr. Jordan's Know Nothing organ? He and his production were referred to in a tissue of the lowest blackguardism, and he was branded as having "written *himself down an Ass.*" And further, these same fellows published some 15 or 20 columns of the lowest balderdash written by some anonymous creature in Hollidaysburg as a reply to the letter of Mr. Collins! Every body in Bedford *knows* these statements to be true—and yet these are the beauties who now ask to take the Methodist Church under their polluted wings!

The Case fairly Stated.

☞When Know Nothingism sprung into existence, and was permitted to take the place of the old whig party, such gentlemen as A. KING, S. L. RUSSELL, and A. K. McCLURE, Esqrs., refused to have any thing to do with the organization, looking down upon it with the most utter contempt, and denouncing it just as Democrats did, for which, of course, they received much applause from the Democratic party for this exhibition of Patriotism. Now, whilst we desire it to be distinctly understood that we view the persons above named as able lawyers, good citizens, and gentlemen of high personal integrity, yet we must be permitted to say that their present position in politics is truly humiliating, the sectional party they advocate being quite the equal of Know Nothingism in all that is odious and anti-republican. Things stand thus:—The Know Nothings held a regular National Convention and nominated Filmore, to which a miuority dissented, withdrew, and called another Convention, which brought forth John C. Fremont. Bedford county took no action in this matter, the Know Nothings having emphatically endorsed the nomination of Filmore. But lo! and behold! a little *secret* meeting assembled in Woodberry Township (the proceedings were never published) and, professing to speak not only for Bedford county, but for the District, *repudiated* the nomination of Filmore and determined to have another candidate—accordingly they selected Mr. A. King to represent, in part, the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Juniata, and Adams in the Fremont Convention, and now Messrs. King and Russell who utterly refused to affiliate with the Know Nothings, ask them to abandon the regular nominee of their party and go for Fremont, and it is well known that Jordan and his confederates are in favor of this movement—for they now boldly proclaim that no member of their party should hesitate to form a union! We have put these facts upon record that the candid men in the ranks of our opponents may see where they stand.

THE JUG LAW.

☞We re-publish the votes of Jordan and *Laporte* on the Jug Law for the purpose of again calling the attention of the people to the subject. When we remember the heavy majority in this county and District against a Prohibitory Law, and the large majority against it in the State, and look at the *votes* of these men, they stand almost without a parallel in the annals of political infamy. If the people allow their servants to treat their expressed will in this *contemptuous* manner, farewell to a free government. Read over these votes carefully, and form your own conclusions. For years Jordan could talk about nothing but *Temperance* in his political tirades, his object being to gull Democrats into the ranks of the common enemy—and now, that that *humbug* has had its day, he goes it on Free Negroes and Fremont. He does not make even the slightest allusion to the temperance question. If he had been *honest* in his Jug Law harangues and votes he would not have touched the License law of last session with a hundred foot pole, nor any license law to sell liquor by the gill and establish beer and ale haunts—all of which are included in the law for which he voted without expressing a word of disapprobation.

FREMONT AND HIS RELIGION.

☞Under this head, the New York Commercial Advertiser, a Filmore paper, furnishes an exposure which places Fremont in the most contemptible position ever occupied by any man seeking a position of public trust and honor, as all will admit who read it. We copy from the *American*, the old Whig organ of the city of Baltimore, a paper kindly loaned us by Mr. A. B. CRAMER, merchant of this place; so that none of our opponents will be allowed to brand the article as a "locofoco lie," as is their custom with all the charges peferred against their party. We take pleasure in saying that Mr. Cramer, although an ardent Whig, will vote for Mr. Buchanan when the issue is narrowed down as between him and Fremont. But we only intended in this paragraph to call attention to the extraordinary exposure which will be found on the first page.

The Disgraceful Union!

☞After all the denials made on the subject, Fr. Jordan & Co. boldly announce, through their organ in Bedford, of last week, "that the only way to beat Buchanan is to form a union electoral ticket." and they assure their readers that this "will certainly be done." That "no man who covets a victory will hesitate as to union of action in the canvass. There will be a union." This simply means that Filmore must be dropped and Fremont substituted! The Freemonters spit upon any other kind of union. Will the honest Filmore men who have heretofore protested against this unholy alliance, stand firmly by what they have said, or will they submissively bow to the mandates of the wire-workers in Bedford?

Old Buck will be elected against any union that can be formed. Mark it!

☞Col. McCLURE, of Chambersburg, who is now on an electioneering tour, endeavoring to unite the opposition to the Democratic Party upon FREMONT, honored us with a call on last Wednesday morning, and we were glad to take him by the hand—for, laying aside his politics, he is a whole-souled, generous gentleman, entirely too much so to be the Representative of the sectional party for which he now speaks. The Colonel was certainly intended for a Democrat, and nothing else. His bold and manly opposition to the oath-bound Order proves this. As all the elements of opposition to the democratic party will be buried in a common grave this fall, we have hopes that we shall yet meet such men as Col. McClure upon the platform of Democracy.

☞ADMITTED.—Mr. J. C. DICKEN was, on Saturday of our last Court, admitted to practice in the several courts of Bedford county. He was examined in open Court, and passed in a manner highly creditable to his abilities. He will adorn his profession.

AN HONEST ARGUMENT.

☞ Men of all parties will derive satisfaction as well as information by reading a letter from Wm. A. Stokes, Esq. which will be found on the first page. It is the most concise and pointed argument we have yet read, and cannot fail to carry conviction to the mind of every honest man that the Democracy are acting in strict conformity with the *Constitution* on the question of Slavery. Read the letter, and then request your neighbor to read it.

☞Col. McCLURE, who was brought from Harrisburg to Bedford to soft-soap the Know Nothings into the support of Fremont, is the same gentleman who so unmercifully lampooned the "midnight order" as editor of the Chambersburg Whig, a paper which said as many hard things of the Know Nothings as any other in the State, and ridiculed them in their *defeat* of last fall in the most *excruitating* manner! He was particularly severe on our friend Upton Washabaugh in making merry over his defeat, as well as the balance of the know-nothing county ticket. How funny it is to see such elements working together "for the sake of the Union."

Capt. John Long.

☞ Fr. Jordan & Co. in referring to this gentleman's change of politics, says:—"this *fellow* always was fishy in politics, is a mere nobody, has no influence, and never had." Now, would it be believed that the person thus branded was the man selected by Jordan as his confidential adviser and secret committee man for the township of Liberty—but he would'nt stand the association—that was the rub! We venture to predict that Capt. Long's immediate neighbors will hurl back these dastardly imputations upon his good name when they go to the polls.

☞ Fr. Jordan, through his mouth-piece of last week, denounces the present License Law as the "*most unjust* and stringent that was ever on our Statute Books." When it is known that Jordan voted for this "most unjust" law, is he not a pretty specimen to be riding round the county instructing the know-nothings as to how to amalgamate with the abolitionists! After urging entire prohibition for upwards of two years, he not only testified that an ale and beer house was necessary in Bedford, in addition to the taverns licensed to retail liquor, but he complains that this license law is too "stringent." This more than verifies our predictions on the subject of political Temperance.

☞The Lutheran Church must entertain a poor opinion of the *slanderers* of 'Squire Nicodemus, as he holds his high position in that respectable church without an effort being made to remove him—notwithstanding he has been denounced as "beneath the notice of a dog."

☞Mr. SHRYOCK, of the Firm of SHRYOCK & SMITH, Wholesale Book and Stationery merchants, Chambersberg, Pa., spent a few days in Bedford recently and made many friends.

☞ The "political meeting" held in Bedford on last Tuesday evening to unite the Filmore and Fremont forces upon one ticket, was just no meeting at all. It was as cold as it was slim. Had the speaker been cream, the icicles around him would speedily have converted him into ice-cream—at least so said a gentleman whose entire sympathies were with the enterprize of FUSION!

☞Messrs. BLYMIRE and WM. HARTLEY are opening a splendid House Furnishing Store in Bedford. Their advertisement will appear next week.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of JAMES BOON, Esq. Superintendent of the Huntingdon and Broad-top Rail Road, which will be found in another column. Our people should feel a special interest in extending encouragement to that Road, for the future prosperity of Bedford county is greatly dependent upon its success.

GREAT TOWNSHIP MEETING.

On last Saturday the Democracy of St. Clair and the adjoining neighborhood, had a grand Democratic rally at St. Clairsville, and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—HENRY KAUFFMAN—Vice Presidents—Joshua Kelly, Jacob Beckley, John Honestine, John K. Strouse, John Boyers, Sr., Michael Shaffer, John Conrad, Jacob H. Bowser, Christian Mock, Samuel Reighard, Henry Claycomb, Jacob Acker, Amos Berkhimer, Joseph Griffith.—Secretaries—Wm. C. Wisegarver, John W. Crisman, Adolphus Ake, Abner J. Griffith, Absolom Reighard.

Able and eloquent addresses were delivered by Messrs. WM. M. HALL, S. H. TATE and JOHN CESSNA, when the meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for Buchanan, Breckenridge, and the State and County Ticket. ☞ Many Ladies honored the meeting with their presence.

For the Bedford Gazette.

In the "Inquirer & Chronicle" of last week, I observe several articles reflecting on the character and standing of O. E. SHANNON, Esq. It is not my purpose, nor do I deem it in any way necessary to say anything about these several accusations. But there is one assertion, among the many contained in that paper, respecting the business relation existing between Mr. Shannon and myself, which I desire to contradict. It is not true as is therein declared, that Mr. Shannon is only a Clerk in my office, or receives only a salary. Mr. Shannon & myself are, and have been, for nearly seven years, equal partners in the practice of our profession in the several Courts of Bedford County.

JOHN CESSNA.

Sept. 16, 1856.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The two sabbath-schools of Pattonsville, together with the sabbath schools of Yellow Creek, met at the old celebration ground near G. B. Kay's Sawmill on Saturday the 6th ult. and was attended by a respectable number of citizens. The officers of the day were as follows:—William S. Fluke, Esq. President. Wm. Spielman and Curtis J. Carpenter were the Marshals and performed their duties with credit to their schools and to themselves. The assembly was ably addressed by Rev. Wm. M. Merninger, and Rev. Richard Hinkle of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Wm. Deatrick of the German Reformed church, Pastor of Pattonsville and Yellow Creek congregations. The children were then conducted by officers and teachers to a very large table spread in the grove, filled with turkey, ham, chickens, cakes, and all things that could satisfy the hungry appetite or gladden the hearts of the children. After partaking of this bounty, a benediction was pronounced, and the company parted with glad hearts.

BUCHANAN CLUB OF BEDFORD BO.

☞Will meet in the Court House on Saturday evening Sept. 20, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is respectfully requested. The public are respectfully invited to attend. We have no secrets.

UNION OR DISUNION.

The Issue is Upon Us—Where Does Pennsylvania Stand?

There is no disguising the fact—every man with his eyes open can see it—that the great question of Union or Disunion has been precipitated upon us by the mad fanatics of the North, and that it is a direct and inevitable issue in the present contest. The persistent and cruel system of intermeddling and aggression upon the people and the institutions of the South, which has finally culminated to the crisis which is upon us, first commenced in the Eastern States, with the SLADES, the GARRISONS, the PHILLIPSES, and the PARKERS, and the results of the recent elections in Vermont and Maine show how completely the minds of the people in those States have been poisoned, and how thoroughly loyalty to the Union has been obliterated, by those preachers of treason and revilers of the Constitution.

The indoctrination of these wicked and treasonable heresies into the public sentiment of the New England States, is much to be lamented and deplored: but it seems to have been the inevitable consequence of the peculiar moral and social constitution of the people of that section. In no quarter of the Union, we hesitate not to say, do the Clergy exercise such a vast influence over the minds, thought and actions of the members of the various congregrations of which they have charge. This influence, when swayed for good and holy purposes, brings countless blessings in its train; but when perverted to the accomplishment of ends entirely alien and irrelevant to the object which created it, is fraught with unmitigated and terrible evils.—Now, the appalling fact stands out in bold relief, that for the last two years, the Clergy of New England have almost universally been nothing more nor less than the mere pedlars and retailers of politics; that almost every one has turned his pulpit into a political rostrum with unblushing and shameless audacity; that the congregations assembled to hear the word of God and receive the Bread of Life, have been treated instead with partizan harangues worthy of the most approved stump orator—with invective the most foul and misrepresentations the most atrocious, against the people of one half of this Union—denouncing them as murderers, cut-throats, thieves and banditti, and invoking upon their heads the most fearful maledictions. Upon a people thus constituted—upon a people thus habituated to repose the most unlimited confidence in their spiritual guides, and to be governed and guided by them—these fiery political diatribes have had a tremendous effect; but an effect which has occasioned very little surprise in the minds of those conversant with all the circumstances.

These pernicious influences, we are confident, furnish the true solution of the recent results in Maine and Vermont, a majority of whose people, it is fair to infer, prefer all the horrors of Disunion, and are prepared to put away all the blessings and benefits of Union.—They pervade more or less all the New England States, but beyond their borders they are powerless and innoxious. A majority of the citizens of New England, under the lead of GARRISON and PARKER, and FRED. DOUGLASS, and a united and faithless clergy, may, if they choose, consider the Union valueless, and regulate their political action accordingly; but we tell them boldly and defiantly, that they cannot seduce the population of the great Central or Middle States into disloyalty to the Union and the Constitution, or cause them to turn their backs upon their Southern brethren and spurn them as felons and as lepers. Should every State east of New York desert the Union in her extremest peril, it would not shake our confidence for a moment in the result of the great struggle now progressing.

As, in 1855, Virginia served as a breakwater in arresting the tide of Know-Nothing fanaticism that was sweeping over the country, so, in 1856, will the Middle and Western States—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—perform the same patriotic function in resisting and beating back the black and swelling surges of Abolitionism and Disunion that are crowding upon us from the East, and whose murmurs sound

"Like the raven's croak o'er the infected house."

That Pennsylvania—the old Keystone of the Arch—will stand firm and immovable in her attachment to the Union, at this fearful crisis, we have never entertained a doubt. We can vouch for the loyalty of her citizens. Her great heart is sound to the core, and beats healthily in response to the music of the Union and the Constitution. All her associations, all her instincts, all her thoughts, emotions, aspirations and interests are in consonance with that lofty and national patriotism that looks upon the disruption of the Union as the direst calamity the world ever witnessed, and full of unnumbered woes and disasters.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The most Imposing Display ever Witnessed in the City of New York.

The great Democratic torchlight procession in New York on Tuesday evening last was a brilliant and an imposing illustration of the spirit which now animates the united and enthusiastic democracy of the Empire City. Twenty thousand freemen, covering a space five miles in length, walked in procession. The air was vocal with the inspiring strains from fifty bands of music. A thousand banners gleamed in the light of ten times that number of torches. A notice of the prominent features of this remarkable demonstration would occupy a broadside of the *Union*. The crowded state of our columns will only permit us to give place to the subjoined brief report, for which we are indebted to the Day Book.

"Nothing to exceed it, or even equal it, has ever before been seen in New York. Long before the time of starting the procession, the clubs from the different wards began to move, and the city was alive with men, women, and children hurriedly endeavoring to gain a favorable spot to witness the grand display. Broadway was almost a solid mass of human beings—the stages not being allowed to enter that street during the passing of the procession. The evening was a most splendid one. The atmosphere was gentle and calm, with just the slightest tinge of coolness from the autumn breeze.—The sparkling stars, set like gems in the clear blue sky above, shedding down their light upon innumerable torches, now and then increased in their brilliancy by the display of Roman candles and rockets, formed a scene at once imposing and magnificent. The writer of this watched the procession from the St. Nicholas Hotel, the windows and balconies of which were filled with ladies, as well as the houses on the opposite side of the street.

"About eight o'clock the light, which had been seen in the distance down Broadway, began to assume form and order, and to move up the street. First came Captain Isaiah Rynders, the grand marshal, mounted on a splendid white horse, and next was the drummer boy of Santa Rosa, who, as one of General Walker's gallant band, survived that disastrous battle.—Captain Rynders carried a hickory baton in his hand made from the wood of the first hickory pole raised in honor of General Jackson at Tammany Hall, in 1828. Appropriately, the first banner declared 'fidelity to the Constitution and the Union.' Not far behind this was a ship full-rigged, on board which was a large transparency, having in front the words 'one people, one constitution, and one destiny;' on each side:

"'Sail on, Gallant Old Ship! with Buchanan for pilot," the Constitution for your Chart, you will never split on the Rock of Disunion, nor founder in the storm of fanaticism; but, with the Stars and Stripes flying, Fire Deadly Broadsides into the enemies of our country.'

"One banner represented Holy Rifle Beecher standing on the Bible, with the motto, Beecher's commandment, 'Kill each other with Sharpe's rifles;' Bible commandment, 'Love one another.' One transparency represented 'bleeding Kansas,' being three dark babies with bloody noses.

"There were also several temples of liberty decorated with mottoes &c. The Sixth ward turned out strong, with the motto 'The Sixth ward goes for white men.' As the precession passed the St. Nicholas Hotel, the Ladies waved the handkerchiefs, and cheer upon cheer from the crowd below made the very welkin ring.—It would be impossible to give a full description of the scene. The Workingmen's Club of the Twentieth ward had a blacksmith shop on wheels in full blast. The Germans also turned out strong, several of their clubs being in the procession, besides the Democracy of Brooklyn, Statan Island, Hoboken, and Jersey city. Our Jersey neighbors turned out with a large ox team. On the whole, the demonstration was a grand and magnificent one. And if the democrats of the Union could see the noble spirit which animates the 'bone and sinew' of the Empire City, they would never despair of the Union, and care nothing for the vaporings of the British-abolition party. There has been no more soul-inspiring demonstration in favor of liberty, freedom, and the constitution, in many years."

BREADSTUFFS.—The wheat harvest of the United States this year is estimated at 150,000,000 bushels, a large surplus above our domestic wants. The export trade, the New York Journal of Commerce estimates at 40,000,000 bushels. Upon this estimate, the export demanded can be filled without creating any unusual excitement, but prices will not be likely to rule very low.

The Harrisburg *Union* announces that Col. JOHN H. BERRYHILL, formerly a very distinguished member of the Whig party, is now a favorite orator on the Democratic side; also, that R. A. LAMBERTON, for two years identified with the American party, has declared in a speech of much force against that cabal; also, that R. MEENCH, one of the same party has come out for the Constitution and the Union.—Well for Dauphin county.

ANOTHER CONVERT.—The Cambria, (Pa.) Tribune, a Fillmore paper, has come out for Fremont. The Clarion (Pa.) Banner, another Fillmore paper, hopes for a union of all the opponents of Buchanan, and is not particular whether Fillmore or Fremont succeeds.—*Pittsburg Journal, (Abolition.)*

Be Assessed.—Our friends in each election District in the State should see that every Democrat be assessed in due season. No one is entitled to vote who has not been ASSESSED at least TEN DAYS before the day of election—or who has not paid a State or County tax within two years previous to the day of the election.—Every friend of the Constitution and the Union should give this matter the attention its importance demands.

A Fremont meeting held a few nights ago in Marlborough Chester county, was addressed by a NEGRO! Some of the audience left—it was going it rather to strong for them.

MARRIED:

At the Lutheran Parsonage in Bloody Run, on the 9th September, by Rev. W. Bradshaw Buehtell, Mr. Christian Snell to Miss Sarah College, all of Rays Hill.

At the German Reformed Parsonage in Friends Cove, on the 4th instant, by Rev. C. F. Hoffmeir, Mr. Adam Diehl to Mrs. Eliza Davis, both of the Cove.

Communicated for the Bedford Gazette.

Obituary.

In this Borough, on the 13th inst, departed this life, after a long illness, SAMUEL COOK, son of Mr. Simon Cook of this place, in the 19th year of his age. In this instance has death snatched a victim from the ranks of the young—in the bloom of life—thus whose prospect of "length of days" seems the brightest and most secure—thus admonishing us how truly it is said that "life is a vapour that appeareth for a little while and then vanisheth away." During 8 months, which his sickness lasted, all that parental affection and the love of relatives and friends could devise, was earnestly and perseveringly tried to avert the blow of the destroyer—but to no purpose—except to make them witnesses of the rare faith, ardent hope, lively trust in his dying Saviour and of his submission and obedience to the will of his Heavenly Master "who scourges every son whom he loveth." Being fully conscious of the fatal character of his disease, he took timely and proper precautions to provide for a happy eternity. He received, a considerable time before his death, all the sacraments and consolations of the Church—and displayed such piety and holy resignation, as shewed that he felt "he had no permanent city here and that he sought one to come." His death was truly gain to him, as thereby he changed a passing, uncertain, life for one of enduring bliss—a world of sorrow for one of joy "which nothing can take away." So striking an example of the frailty of our lives should instruct us "to watch" and to hear, to some practical purpose, the voice which our dear departed young friend now addresses to us from the silent grve: "Remember my judgment; for thine also shall be so; yesterday for me and to-day for thee." R I P.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th day of Oct. 1856, the undersigned will offer at public Sale, at *MOUNT ROSS*, all their *Stock and Farming Implements*, to wit: 4 Head Horses, 8 or 10 Head Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, also one New Two Horse Wagon, 1 one Horse Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, Wind Mill, Gears and Harness, together with a lot of Hay, Straw, Corn-Fodder, and a lot of grain consisting of Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn. Also one Buggy.

TERMS:—6 months credit on all sums above $5. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ADAM FERGUSON,
O. E. SHANNON.

On the same day, and at the same time, will be offered for sale, the Farm known as *MOUNT ROSS*, containing 80 acres, or thereabouts, cleared, together with 100 acres of Timber land. This Property is in sight of the Town of Bedford, and has thereon erected a large Two-Story Frame House, Bank Barn, Tenant House, Spring House, and other out-buildings. There are also upon it two Young Orchards of 200 apple trees, and 50 peach trees, two never failing Springs and a Pump before the door.—Terms made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON.

Sept. 19, 1856.

THE PA. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

will hold its sixth Annual Exhibition

AT PITTSBURG.

Opened Sept. 30, *continued Oct.* 1, 2, 3.

Annual Address by

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Competition to Premiums open for all.

ROBERT C. WALKER, Sec'y.

Pittsburg, Sept. 19, 1856.—3t

Bedford Classical Academy.

The undersigned respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that they will reopen the Bedford Academy on Monday the 13th of October next. The Terms will be published next week.

WM. R. KING,
JNO. H. FILLER.

Sept. 19, 1856.

THE JUG LAW!

A true Record of the Votes of Laporte and Jordan!

We publish below, for the information of the public, the votes of these two leading spirits in the cause of Abolitionism, in order that the Freemen of Bedford county may understand the true character of the men who now desire to control the action of a party whose success would be the certain dissolution of the Union!

S. LAPORTE, the Abolition candidate for Surveyor General, was a member of the House of Representatives from Bradford county at the session of 1855. On the second day of that session, Jan. 3, Mr. Cummins read in place a Bill No. 13, entitled "An Act to repeal the Tavern License Laws." This Bill afterwards became what is now well known as the JUG LAW, a law which was received with ridicule and contempt by nineteen-twentieths of the voters of the State! This Bill having passed the Standing Committee was read the first time in the House and passed Committee of the Whole on the 2d of March, 1855. It came up for second reading March 9. The vote on the first section was taken the same day, and resulted yeas 48 nays 27, Laporte voting yea, or in favor of the Bill. See Journal p. 374. The vote on the second section was yeas 46 nays 32, Laporte again voting yea. See page 376.

The Bill was again reached March 14, and again March 16, at which time it passed finally and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On the 22d day of March the Senate proceeded to consider the Bill. The vote on the first section (always regarded as the test vote) resulted in yeas 18 nays 9, Mr. JORDAN, the Senator from this district voting for the Bill. See Senate Journal of 1855 p. 519. On the 29th of March the second section was adopted yeas 18 nays 12, Jordan voting yea. See Journal page 600. On the same day the 3d section was adopted yeas 19 nays 12, Jordan again voting yea. See same page. On the same day all the sections up to the 8th were agreed to, when the Bill was postponed. April 4 the remaining sections of the Bill were passed and the title was changed so as to read "An Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating Liquors." The Bill was prepared for a third reading, yeas 16, nays 15, Jordan voting yea. See Journal page 641. On the 6th day of April the Bill came before the Senate on final passage. Mr. McClintock moved to amend the Act so as to submit it to a vote of THE PEOPLE. This was lost, yeas 5 nays 27, JORDAN voting NO! See Journal page 673. Numerous amendments were offered and voted down. The bill was debated at length, and on the 10th day of April passed the Senate finally, yeas 15 nays 14, JORDAN again voting yea. See Journal page 704. The Bill having been amended by the Senate was returned to the House for concurrence. On the 11th day of April these amendments were considered in the House. The previous question was at once called and sustained. This cut off all amendment and debate. On this question the vote stood yeas 52 nays 39, LAPORTE voting yea. See House Journal page 676. The vote was then taken on each section seperately. The first was adopted yeas 56 nays 30—the second and third yeas 56 nays 27—the fourth yeas 55 nays 29—the fifth yeas 56 nays 26—the 6th yeas 58 nays 28—the 7th yeas 57 nays 27—the 8th yeas 57 nays 27—the ninth yeas 57 nays 28—the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th sections by about the same vote. In every case LAPORTE voted in favor of the Bill, supporting every section and voting against all amendments. See Journal pages 669 to 676.

This completed the action of both Houses on the JUG LAW, and it was immediately sent over to Gov. POLLOCK and approved.

Above we have given the votes of Mr. JORDAN and Mr. LAPORTE on the Jug Law. These votes were cast during the session of 1855. We now propose to give the votes of our Senator during the session of 1856. It will, no doubt, be interesting to the people of this Senatorial District, particularly, when it is remembered that in October, 1854, only a few months previously, they had given a majority of more than 537 FOURTEEN HUNDRED VOTES AGAINST PROHIBITION! It becomes more interesting to them, too, when it is considered that the Legislation of 1855—6, on the question of TEMPERANCE, cost the State at least FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! The money expended in paying the members and in printing the numerous bills introduced on that question would certainly exceed that sum. Here, too, it must be remembered, that the Bill passed in 1855 after so much time and expense, the Jug Law, required about an equal amount of time and expense to repeal it in 1856.

It should also be remembered that this legislation of 1855 took place immediately after the election of 1854. At that election the people had decided against Prohibition by more than 5,000 majority. This vote had been taken at a very heavy expense to the tax-payers, for the very purpose of tranquilizing or settling the public mind on that vexed question, as every one supposed that all would submit to the WILL OF THE MAJORITY when expressed at the ballot-box. In order more fully to appreciate the services of Mr. JORDAN in the premises, it is well to bear in mind that HIS OWN VOTE gave to the people of the whole State the benefit of the Jug Law. The Act only passed the Senate by ONE majority, and, if Mr. Jordan had obeyed the positive instruction of his constituents, his vote would, at any time, have defeated the Bill.

The Bill of 1856, (the present License Law) was before the Senate so long and so often and so many votes were taken that we deem it useless to follow it through all the votes given. We simply add that on all the votes omitted by us, Mr. Jordan voted as he did in those which are given below.

In Senate Journal of 1856 pages 211 to 222 is to be found the Senate Liquor Bill. The House of Representatives passed a Bill of about five lines repealing entirely the Jug Law of 1855. The Senate struck out this Bill and passed a very stringent License Law. This was sent to the House and amended there by the adoption of a moderate bill.

On the 12th of February, 1856, the Senate commenced to vote on their Bill. The first section passed yeas 19 nays 13. The second by the same vote. The third by 18 to 14. The fourth by 21 to 11, JORDAN in each case voting yea or for the Bill. See pages 280 and 281.

Feb. 13, 1856, page 289, an amendment was offered to reduce the size of the building necessary for a Tavern, by diminishing the number of rooms and beds required. This was adopted 17 to 15, Jordan voting no, or against the reduction. Same day, p. 290, a motion was made to reduce the amount of bail for a tavern keeper from $1000 to $500. Lost 18 to 16, Jordan voting against the reduction. A change of his vote would have changed the result. On the same page an effort was made to reduce the bail to $600. Lost 16 to 16, Jordan voting no.

Feb. 14, 1856, page 300, a motion was made to reduce the price of the License from $50 to $25. Lost yeas 12 nays 20, Jordan voting no, or against the reduction and in favor of the $50 clause.

Pages 308, 309, &c. the other divisions of the Bill were adopted, Jordan voting yea in every case.

By the adoption of this Bill the Jug Law was to be repealed. In such case all prosecutions under it would fall to the ground. In order to prevent this and to enable fanatics to carry out their designs, JORDAN moved to amend the Bill by inserting a proviso allowing all prosecutions commenced under the Jug Law to be carried on to completion! This amendment was lost 14 to 14, JORDAN voting for it. See page 310; and on the same page the whole Bill was adopted on second reading, 17 to 12, Jordan voting for it.

Feb. 21, 1856, the same bill came up for final passage. Mr. McClintock moved to amend by substituting a moderate License Law. Lost yeas 10 nays 20, Jordan voting no, page 331.

On the same page the House Bill having been brought to the Senate and being simply a repeal of the Jug Law, was taken up and struck out, and the Senate Bill inserted and passed yeas 20 nays 11, Jordan voting yea. See page 332. This Bill from the Senate was sent to the House where it was amended by the adoption of a moderate Bill. A committee of conference was appointed on the difference between the two houses. Mr. Jordan was one of the committee on the part of the Senate. See page 462. After a long controversy in this committee a report was made March 29, 1856. See page 682. This report forms the License Law now in force. It was adopted in both houses. The House and its representatives on the committee of conference contended long and ardently for a more moderate bill. But the Senate and its representatives on the committee of conference contended for a bill much more stringent than the one which is now a law. The House thought it better to yield something to the Senate than to adjourn without the repeal of the Jug Law. The result was the adoption of the present law in which both branches yielded a large portion of their original bills.

GENERAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of such Elections, and to enumerate in said notice what Officers are to be elected, I HUGH MOORE Sheriff of the County of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the County of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said County, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the several election Districts, viz:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the house of Wm. Griffith in said Township.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house of Ruben Smith in Rainsburg in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the New School House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at School House number 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata township to meet at Keysers' School house in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the School House near the house of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the School House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house of James Carnel in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the house built for a School House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house of John Nycum Jr. inkeeper in said Township.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new Log School House at Bloody Run in said Township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon Trout in said Township.

The Electors of Union Township to Meet at the House of Michael Wyant in said Township.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Danl. Burket near Noble's mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of William Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry: at which time and place the qualified Electors will elect by ballot—

ONE PERSON for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Surveyor General.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Auditor General.

ONE PERSON in connection with the Counties of Fulton, Franklin, Adams and Juniata, composing the 17th Congressional District, to fill the Office of Representative for said District in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS in connection with the counties of Fulton and Cambria to fill the Office of members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Associate Judge for the County of Bedford.

ONE PERSON for the Office of District Attorney for said County.

ONE PERSON for the Office of County Surveyor.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Coroner.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Commissioner of said County for one year, and ONE PERSON for the same Office for three years.

ONE PERSON for the Office of Poor Director.

TWO PERSONS for the Office of Auditor for said County, one to serve two years and one to serve three years.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer, agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of such election shall be elegible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge, in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election distinct where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of state or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall deposit on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove in the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward of district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election with the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 81st of Independence of the United States.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 29, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Juniata Township, on the Estate of Charles Zumbrun, late of said Township, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are desired to present them properly authenticathd for settlement.

GIDEON HITECHEW.

Aug. 15, 1856.*

MORE SHOES AND GAITERS.

Just Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, Ladies, Misses, Childrens and Gents shoes. And also Ladies and Gents Gaiters.

August 8, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to sale, at public outcry, on the premises, in St. Clair township, on THURSDAY, 16th October, 1856, all the Real Estate of Christiana Anderson, late of said township, dec'd, consisting of a tract of land containing 93 acres or thereabouts, adjoining lands of Jno. Keeffe's heirs, Jos. Furguson, Peter Long and Jno. Cessna, Esq.—and has thereon erected a Two Story Log House, Log Barn, and Log Spring House; also an apple Orchard theron.

TERMS:—Cash at the confirmation of sale on the 17th Nov.

O. E. SHANNON,
Admr. de bonis non with the Will annexed of Christiana Anderson, dec'd.

Sept. 19, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in Londonderry township, on FRIDAY, the 17th Oct. 1856, all the Real Estate of Jacob Albright, late of said township, dec'd, being the same which was lately appraised, under a writ of Partition, and containing 58 acres, the improvements are a Log House, Log Barn, Spring House, &c.

TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of sale on the 17th Nov. 1856, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

DANL. B. TROUTMAN,
Trustee for the sale of said Real Estate.

Sept. 19, 1856.

Huntingdon and Broad-Top R. R. Company.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Company are now prepared to ship all kinds of Merchandize, Flour and Grain, &c. between Alaquippa and Huntingdon, at the following low rates, viz:

Articles of 1st and 2d Class. Dry Goods and Shoes, Rags, Nails, Pork, Iron, and Merchandize generally, at 12½ cents per 100 pounds.

Article of 3d class. Bacon, Blooms, Bark, Fish, Pig metal, &c. at 10 cents per 100 pounds.

FLOUR 20 cents per barrel by car load. Wheat, Rye, and Corn, 5 cents per bushel by car load.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for re-shipping at Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
Sup't.

Sept. 19, 1856.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the exceptions to the account of Jacob S. Brumbaugh, administrator of the estate of Jacob Biddle, late of South Woodberry tp. deceased, the undersigned auditor will sit at his office in Bedford Borough on Monday the 13th day of October next, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

JOHN MOWER, Auditor.

Sept. 19, 1856.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against hunting, fishing, carrying off fruit, or in any other way trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, in Cumberland Valley, Bedford Township, as the law will be rigedly enforced against any person so offending.

HANNAH BROWN.

Sept. 19, 1856.

NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the citizens of Rainsburg, in the County of Bedford, have made application to the Court of Quarter Sessions for said County, for a charter of Incorporation, which said application has been read and filed amongst the records of said Court, and will be held over for final consideration until November Sessions 1856, when objections (if any) will be heard and a final decree made in the premises.

By the Court.

JOHN P. REED,
Atty. for Applicants.

Sept. 12, 1856.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or *no sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Just received, at Reed's New Store, a fresh supply of late Style and Fancy Goods, embracing a large lot of

Ladies' Dress Goods,
French Needle Worked Collars,
Fancy Silks,
Gros de Rhine's,
Blk. Silk Fringes.
Dotted Swiss,
Striped do.
Plaid Naunsook,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Mantua do.
Blk. Silk Cravats,
Byron Collars,
Merino Cassimere,
Gents half-Hose, Mixed and Bro'n.

Also a prime lot of Family Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Corn Starch, Syrup, Molasses, &c. &c.

July 18, 1856.

WHO WANTS A GOOD FARM!
Real Estate for Sale.

The subscriber will sell, at public sale, the farm on which he at present resides, situate 3 miles northwest of Schellsburg, Bedford County, containing 200 acres of patented land, about 125 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, about 25 or 30 acres of which is first rate meadow. The buildings are a good two story Stone House, with a cellar under the whole building, a double Log Barn, Hay House, and all the necessary outbuildings belonging to a property of this description. There is on the premises a large orchard of choice fruit. There is a stream running through the whole place well calculated for a Saw Mill, and an excellent well of good pure water at the door. Terms will be made easy to suit purchasers.

The farm is well adapted for a Stock Farm, and much more meadow could easily be made.

Any person in want of a good farm, would do well to call and examine this berore purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN WHETSTONE.

Sept. 12, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE FARM!

The undersigned administrators of the estate of John Lafferty, deceased, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, will expose to public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 11th day of October next, all that Farm late the property of said deceased, situate in Juniata township, containing 235 acres and 88 perches of patented land, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a Log House and Log Barn; also an orchard thereon, and a spring of excellent water at the door; adjoining lands of Nicholas Knouff, William Frazier, Isaac Cochenour's heirs and others. There is an abundance of Pine and Spruce Timber on the premises, and a stream of water running through the same, upon which are built Saw Mills above and below this land.

☞ TERMS—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser secured on the land during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid her annually, and at her death the principal to the heirs of said deceased; one third thereof to be paid in cash at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter—payment to be secured by judgment bonds or notes. Further terms made known on day of sale, when due attendance will be given.—Purchasers are referred to John P. Reed, in Bedford, or the subscribers, for further description or information concerning the premises.

JOSIAH MILLER.
JOHN LAFFERTY,
Administrators.

Sept. 12, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned take this method of informing their former patrons, and the public in general, that they have removed their entire Stock of goods from the West end of Bedford to the Colonade Store, lately occupied by Capt Jacob Reed, where they will be pleased to see their old customers, and all who will favor them with a call.

All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

They hope by fair dealing and evincing a desire to please, to continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY & FARM
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mill Property, situate in Licking Creek Township, Fulton county, one half-mile north of the Turnpike Road and six miles west of McConnelsburg.—The Mill is nearly new, is large, and well finished, has overshot wheels, four run of stones, three of which are Burrs, metal gearing, and all necessary machinery for custom or Merchant work, and is capable of doing a large business.

The Mansion or Mill tract contains 214 acres and allowance, patented land, 150 of which are cleared, principally good bottom land, suitable for meadow or plough land. The improvements are a good Dwelling house, large Barn, Miller's house, Stables, &c., all built within a few years and in good repair.

Also one tract of timber land, adjoining the above, containing 283 acres and allowance, a considerable part of which might be cleared, being land of good quality.

Also a small piece of land adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing six acres, purchased for a water right.

As the subscriber resides over thirty miles from the above property, he will sell it low and on easy terms; a considerable portion of the purchase money can remain on interest, if desired, for a number of years.

Possession will be given 1st April next.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Pattonsville P. O. Bedford County, Pa.

JOS. B. NOBLE.

July 25, 1856.

P. H. Shires'
MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, and the public in general, that he has now on hand at his Shop in Bedford, a large assortment of Thrashing Machines, which includes his four horse PREMIUM MACHINE. It will be remembered that this Machine took the FIRST PREMIUM at our County Fair last fall. It is constructed with tumbling Shaft and Strap combined; also four horse tumbling Shaft Machines of the very best kind—also two and three horse tumbling Shaft power—and our old and well-known four horse Strap Machine, which, for strength and durability, cannot be surpassed anywhere. Farmers will please notice that we are now prepared to furnish Machines on the most favorable and accommodating terms, and at the very lowest prices possible. Horses, Grain, Lumber, and all kinds of trade will be taken in payment for Machines. All kinds of repairing of Machines of different kinds and all other farming utensils done on the most reasonable terms, of the very best materials, and at the shortest notice.

☞ All our Machines warranted one year if properly used. Please come this way for a good and cheap Machine.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinest.

July 25, 1856—3m.

Just received and for sale a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Indigo, Starch, Tobacco, Syrups, and Molasses, which will be sold low by

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25, 1856.

CAST IRON BOOT JACKS.

ON hand, and for sale, a very superior article of Cast Iron Boot Jacks. Call and see them.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

July 11, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscribers will sell, at auction, on the 14th day of October, at their residence in the Borough of Bedford, All their Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Carpets, Queensware, one city made Spring Seat Sofa, one city made Spring Seat Rocking Chair, one city made Ladies Sewing Table, one Handsome Sideboard, one handsome Air Tight Parlor Stove, one first rate Air Tight Cooking Stove, large size, one Hathaway Cooking Stove, one Bed room Stove, a lot of Washstands and Towel holders, one city made Child's Patent Crib on rockers, one Double Barrell Gun made by Chance & Son of London, warranted, one first-rate Rifle made by Dan'l. Border of Bedford, twenty sacks of Ground Allum salt, six barrels of Vinegar, besides a quantity of other articles too numerous to mention. Also one Setter Dog for sale. Terms easy, and made known on day of sale.

KELLY & DUGDALE.

Bedford, Sept. 5, 1856.

MORE NEW GOODS
AT THE COLONADE STORE.

The undersigned are just receiving and opening at colonade store a fresh supply of New Goods, consisting in part of

French Needle worked Collars,
Black Silk and Felet Mitts,
Assorted Colored Kid Gloves,
Bonnet and Mantua Ribbon,
Black Silk Cravats,
Fancy Casimers,
Mireno Casimers,
Black Gro De Rhine Silks,
Belts Assorted Colors,
Hosiery of all kinds,

Also a prime lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, Molasses, Rice, Indigo, Tobacco, &c. &c.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

August 8, 1856.

MORE
NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern Cities with a large stock of Summer Goods, and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which consists in part of black and fancy Silks, Challi, Lawns, DeLaines, Madonna Cloths, Alpacas, Debege, Mantillas, &c., &c. Also a great variety of black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres. Linen and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys' wear.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS.

Groceries—Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Shad, Herring and Mackerel, Bacon, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Churns, &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

G. W. RUPP.

June 13, 1856.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at Private Sale, his Farm situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, 1½ miles South of the Somerset Turnpike road, containing 178 acres, more or less, 100 cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a double Log House and double Log Barn, a never failing Spring close to the house, and good Spring House with water through it, and good Dry house. Also about 80 Apple trees bearing, some choice fruit. Also a good Saw Mill Seat. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to come and see and judge for themselves. Terms made known to those desirous to purchase.

JESSE VALENTINE.

Sept. 5, 1846.*

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscribers will offer, at public sale, on Friday the 21st day of Oct. next, the Real Estate of Daniel Kensinger, of North Woodberry Township, Blair County, dec'd. situate in Morrisons Cove, in said Township, adjoining lands of Jacob Howser, Sam'l. Shriver, Adam Burger, John Smith, and a Village called Millerstown, about 2½ miles South East of Martinsburg, containing about 120 acres, lime stone land, more or less, principally all cleared and in good cultivation for farming, about 10 acres first rate Meadow, well watered. The improvements are three good Dwelling Houses, one a store house, a large Barn and other out buildings, also a first-rate orchard of choice fruit, 6 or 7 Springs of lime stone water on said premises.—Also another tract Mountain Survey containing about 25 acres well timbered, about 2½ miles from said Mansion place, will be sold the same time. Possession will be given on the 1st April next. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

ISAAC & LEWIS KENSINGER.
Executors.

Sept. 5, 1856.*

NOTICE—Is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Penna. on Thursday the 18th day of October 1856, for the pardon of Robert C. Morris, convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County for the crime of Burglary and sentenced on the 13th February, 1855, for a term of 2½ years, of which all persons interested will take notice.

Sept. 5, 1856.

Valuable Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable Tannery, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, Pa., within five miles north of Schellsburg, in the finest bark region in the State.—The tract contains 6 acres, with a two story Dwelling house thereon erected, first rate saw Mill, Tan House 65 by 22 feet, 2 rooms—finishing shop, and beam shop. There are 16 lay away vats, 4 laches, 2 lines, 2 baits, 1 pool.—There are all the necessary out buildings on the property. Possession given on the 1st April next. For further particulars address the subscriber at Schellsburg, or Col. Joseph W. Tate, agent, Bedford, Pa. Any quantity of Bark can be had at from $1 75 to $2 per cord, cash.

ABRAHAM DENNISON.

Aug. 29, 1856—6m.

WM. FOSTER,
WITH
BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Sept. 5, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOWER,
Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.
50 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,
OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

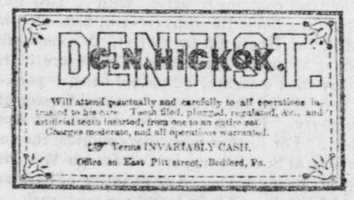
DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

Hon. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.


DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend practually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill: V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

NEW WHOLESALE
DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,
No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's
FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels: Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

Jos. W. Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,
(Successor to King & Moorhead)
WHOLESALE GROCER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

B. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Markle sburg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Markle sburg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM,
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,
And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

$20 Reward!

A reward of $20 will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the K. N. Abolition thief or thieves, who, on last Sabbath morning, before day, stole from the Democratic Poles in St. Clairsville the beautiful FLAG placed there by the hands of the honest freemen of St. Clair and the adjoining Townships.

The people will thus see that we have thieving "ruffians" much nearer home than *Kansas.*

F. D. BEEGLE.

St. Clairsville, Aug. 22, 1856.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

REMOVED.

The undersigned, thankful (as advertisements say) for past favors at the Colonade store, in Bedford, would respectfully announce to his patrons and friends generally, that he has removed his entire stock of goods to his new brick store room lately occupied by Peter Radebaugh, opposite the Bedford Hotel. His supply of goods is fresh, new and fashionable. His new room has been neatly and elegantly fitted up and remodeled,

All kinds of produce are taken in exchange for goods.

He hopes to be continued in the favor of his patrons and the public. JACOB REED.

July 4, 1856.

MANNY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER, WITH "WOODS' IMPROVEMENT."

Farmers of Bedford and Blair Counties are informed that this justly celebrated machine can be had by application to

W. W. JACKSON,
A. DE ARMIT,
Agents for Blair and Bedford Counties.

July 4, 1856.

Gaiters and Shoes.

The subscriber would announce to the public that he has just received, and will constantly keep, an assortment of Gentlemen's City made Gaiters and Shoes, also Misses and children Shoes, which he will sell as low as they can be bought any where else, and will sew all *rips* gratis. As he has but a small profit on these Shoes, all sales must be cash.

He continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking Business in all its branches at his old stand, and is prepared to accommodate, in the best manner, all who favor him with a call. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

WM. CLAAR.

Bedford, July 18, 1856.

Vermin Destroyed.

Warranted free from Poison. S. Levi's Genuine RAT, MOUSE and ROACH Destroyer—to be had at Dr. B. F. Harry's New Drug & Book Store.

Aug. 29, 1856.

ATTENTION.

Buyers of Clothing—step This Way.

The attention of the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity is requested to the New Store of M. SHOENTHAL & CO., No. 5 Lloyd's Row, next door to *Brownold & Brother's* Cheap Dry Goods Store, where buyers can be supplied with Clothing of all kinds, and of the very best quality.

Our stock consists of the very best goods in the country, and at prices to suit everybody. The following will give and idea of its variety.

Coats, from	$1,00 to	$25,00
Pants,	62	9,00
Vests,	50	8,00

In connection with Hats, Caps, Overalls, Drawers, Winchester & Scott's Shirts, in fact every article needed by Gentlemen. Also, a fine assortment of Boy's Clothing.

If you want anything good and cheap call at the New Store of

M. SHOENTHAL & CO.

July 4, 1856.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself; and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendid Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

June 6, 1856.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

TO THE LADIES.

THE subscriber would invite the attention of the Ladies to a new article intended to deposite water from the wash-bowl—a convenient and handsome accompaniment to the wash-stand, preferable to anything of the kind yet in use. GEO. BLYMIRE.

July 11, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. E. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

***They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

S. J. M'CAULSLIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles.* We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines,* Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books,* Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,
Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings. Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons. WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.